

Statue of British Statesman in American Capitol

Congressmen of All Parties Agree Likeness of Chatham, English Champion of American Colonies, Should Have Place in Hall of Fame



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A statue in honor of a British statesman is to have a prominent place in the Hall of Fame at the National Capitol. Leaders of all parties have pronounced themselves in favor of the movement and the statue of the man doubtless soon will have a place along with that of famous American citizens of former days.

The question naturally arises as to what right a Briton has in the American hall of fame. He was one of the leading members of Parliament at the time this country was fighting for independence. He readily gave honor to Lafayette, to Stueben or De Kalb. But when it comes to giving honor to an Englishman, that's another story.

But the Englishman is William Pitt. That makes it different. The name of William Pitt is linked with American independence as thoroughly as Lafayette. Before the colonies were fighting for independence, Pitt was the friend of Americans. Later when he entered the House of Lords as Earl of Chatham, he continued to fight for the American colonies and for the rights of English people.

A great monument to the great advocate of English freedom is already erected in the United States in the city of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh was named in honor of William Pitt by no less a personage than George Washington after he wrested Fort Duquesne from the grasp of the French who had claimed the Ohio Valley. It was William Pitt who had urged England to fight for the colonies and to drive the French out of America. His far-seeing eye discerned that French and English never could occupy America together in peace, and it was necessary to expel the French. His vigorous prosecution of the war when he gained control of affairs gave the English Canada and the Mississippi Valley east of that river.

It was Pitt's ability at seeing opportunity that caused him to send Wolfe against Quebec. From his office in London he drew the plans for the battle which later were carried out by Wolfe in his strategic fight against the strongest point in French America. Wolfe ascended the St. Lawrence River as directed by his great chief. He landed on the colonial side of the river in full sight of the French. Then he crossed the stream at night and led his resolute fighting men up to the Heights of Abraham to a point overlooking the city. The French had left their back door unlocked. The English had entered and when dawn broke were ready to do battle. Montcalm attacked the English furiously. He was defeated and both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed.

Pitt grieved over the loss of his favorite general. But the sacrifice of his general and other English soldiers won Canada for the English. Pitt was the first Englishman to recognize the fighting quality of the colonials. He favored sending them their own arms and allowing them to fight their own battles. Such a good account of themselves did the colonials give that they drove the French from the region. George Washington entered Fort Duquesne in triumph and raised the English flag over the ramparts. The city which rose

around the old fort became Pittsburgh in honor of Pitt.

COMMONER RAISED TO HOUSE OF LORDS.

Some time after the war with France, Pitt was raised to the peerage for his wonderful services in breaking down the power of France in America. His elevation to the peerage cost him much popularity with the common people, but it did not change his ability or inclination to fight for them.

Through the period prior to the Revolutionary War, Pitt fought fiercely for American rights. He



UPPER left—Victor Mudd, Progressive leader of the House. Center—Champ Clark, Speaker and leading Democrat. Below—J. B. Mann, Republican leader. Upper right—Statue of Chatham, to be placed in the National Capitol at Washington.

Commoners and Lords learned to respect Pitt because they knew he was on the side of the people, and on the side of right.

The right of English citizens to peacefully assemble and petition Parliament and the right of the people to be represented in Parliament, were the two great things that Pitt fought for in Parliament. The French and Indian War cost England much in treasure. When the Colonies were established they were not taxed to support the crown. England decided at the conclusion of the series of wars with France that the colonists should aid in the support of the government in that England had been to considerable expense in keeping the French out of the colonies. They then began the system of taxation on imports.

The colonies resented the tax. They did not object to the tax so much as they objected to the manner in which it was levied. They declared England had no right to tax the colonies as the colonies had no representation in Parliament. Pitt entered Parliament and showed the Americans were right. He showed where the English law gave them the rights they demanded. He treated the colonials as though they were Englishmen and the other English treated them more like subjects.

When the war with the colonies finally broke out, Pitt continued opposing the policy of dealing with the colonies. He argued against the folly of it all. England understands Pitt was right now. It could not understand it then. Pitt was

so far ahead of his time that they could not comprehend him.

DIES MAKING SPEECH FOR AMERICAN PEACE.

Pitt died for the American cause as truly as any patriot on the field of battle. On April 2, 1778, Pitt entered the House of Lords to argue against the motion of the Duke of Richmond to conclude peace with America on any terms. The reason for the Duke of Richmond's plea was that France was threatening to make common cause with America. It was a case of shock with Richmond. Chatham wanted justice because justice was right. He did not want to make peace because of fear of France. He had subdued France and had been raised to the peerage for his policy. Now he did not want to bow to the French King.

In his plea for the colonies he showed how peace should be made. He showed how all taxes should be withdrawn and all right to assess taxes should be withdrawn. He thoroughly opposed backing down before France.

FALLS DOWN FATALEY ILL BEFORE REPLY.

In the close of his speech the Duke of Richmond answered him. Pitt rose to reply, but before he was able to speak he suddenly gripped his breast and fell down to the floor. He was taken home, but he never recovered. A month later he died at his home.

All England mourned the death of Pitt, but none mourned more than the Americans who had lost their best friend. With the death of the older Pitt, the younger William Pitt succeeded him. The young Pitt also opposed the occupation of the colonies by force. American independence finally was recognized and the right of the English to tax without representation was defeated. The lesson learned by England through the war with the Americans went home. Canada was given greater liberty than England ever thought of giving the colonies. Australia and New Zealand also were given liberty not given to the Americans. The policy of England since has been for greater freedom for her colonies than is granted by any other European nation.

The idea of freedom from taxation without representation as taught by Pitt and Burke and by the American revolutionists spread to other European countries and



was the basis for a series of wars that shook Europe for half a century. The spark of liberty kindled in England spread to the entire civilized world.

American freedom caused the South American countries to strive for freedom, too. Their independence received moral support from the North American republic.

This is the hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking nations. When Andrew Jackson defeated the English at New Orleans in 1815, the war between America and England already was past. The treaty of peace for the War of 1812 was signed in 1914, but news traveled slowly in those days. The British did not know about the treaty and neither did the Americans. While a slow sailing vessel was

coming to America with the news in the mail, the English were trying to break into the lower Mississippi country, and Andrew Jackson was there repelling their intrusion.

After Jackson defeated the English, news came of the treaty. Since then the English and Americans have lived on amicable terms. They have learned to stand by each other. Americans living in London place more significance in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace than we do in America. For that reason the American women, resident in London, wished to show some especial mark or respect to the English by setting up the monument of the Earl of Chatham in the American hall of fame. He was the first great advocate of peace among all English-speaking peoples.

A FORTUNE MADE IN NICKELS

The story of the nickel and the street car ride is an interesting one—for a nickel will carry one a long way, and in different directions. Just how many miles one can ride on an Omaha street car for a nickel would require some figuring, and then the figures might not be exactly right, so it will be called "a right smart trip."

When a man steps on a street car and places his nickel in the receptacle prepared for that purpose he rarely, if ever, stops to think of the vast number of other nickels that go into the same box, or if he takes a transfer of the large number of transfer slips that are passed out every day of the week. The official report of the Omaha Street Railway Co., shows that for the fiscal year that has ended there was taken in by the various conductors, on all the lines in Omaha, South Omaha, Council Bluffs and suburbs to Omaha, the neat sum of \$2,777,882.95.

Now it takes a good many nickels to make up this vast sum that the passengers paid the company for their rides. To be exact, the passengers paid the company just 55,557,679 nickels, for twenty nickels multiplied by the total sum in dollars brings that result.

If one man was to take the job of counting all of those 55,000,000 nickels, and some over, he would not need to look for employment elsewhere for a considerable length of time. He might get disgusted and "throw up the sponge." But it is fair to presume that if he did, the job would not so begging, for it is said by those who had a chance to count money that it is fascinating occupation.

If all these nickels that the street car company takes in for fares in a year were strung out in a row they would extend 712 1-3 miles. Or if they were grouped they would make a carpet of nickels 5-6 square miles in size.

Should all these nickels be stacked up in a pile, covering half a city block, they would reach upward far toward the top of the Woodmen of the World Building.

If the energy that it requires the conductors to exert in making change for passengers, and grinding out from the pay-as-you-enter boxes all of these nickels was concentrated, it would be sufficient to operate the largest factory in the city for several years.

It has been ascertained that the average person who rides on a street car takes, entering and leaving the car, eighteen steps. Should one person have done all the street car riding and thus placed all of the nickels

in the cash box, he would have walked, when the task was completed, 332,395 miles when he had dropped his last nickel into the box that completed the total of 55,557,679 cash fares, which went to make up the grand total of \$2,777,882.98 that passed into the hands of the street car company from Omahans, or visitors, for the privilege of being carried from some part of the city to some other part. All of which goes to show that even at a nickel at a time a fortune may be piled up for a rainy day.

Whose Wife Am I?

"Whose wife am I?" If someone will answer this question for Mrs. A. D. Oliver, who perhaps may be Mrs. Ross James, or might possibly be simply Miss Rosebud English, he will render a service to the Georgia courts and attorneys to whom she has appealed.

About six years ago she married A. D. Oliver, a rising young banker of America. A year later he was extradited to Mississippi and convicted on a charge of bigamy against one L. C. Harding. Mrs. Oliver obtained an annulment and married a man named James. Now Oliver, after serving five years in prison, has been freed as a victim of mistaken identity. He asserted that Harding, for whom he was mistaken, is his twin brother. Meanwhile the wife has left James.

Now she asks: "Whose wife am I?" If Oliver is not Harding, and the Mississippi authorities have released him as a victim of mistaken identity, why is she not now his legally wedded wife? The marriage was annulled under the belief that he was Harding, and Harding is known to have another wife. It now is established legally that he is not Harding. So the young woman is seeking legal advice.

Didn't Know the Language.

There is a certain old German of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., whose pride, like that of many self-made men, leads him at times into a sort of patronizing condescension toward those things he did not "have time for" when he was making his way in life.

Upon the occasion of the graduation of a nephew, he asked:

"Veil, Wilhelm, vot did dey teach you up there?"

"Greek and Latin," said the boy.

"So, so!" murmured the old German. "And vot's der algebra for potatoes now?"